of collector area for each beneficiary) so far as per the latest information available is given below:

	Till 31.3.2002	During 2002-03
Loan sanctioned	Rs. 40.84 crores	Rs. 11.78 crores
Approximate number of beneficiaries	15700	4500

(d) The Ministry has been implementing a programme for several years to promote solar photovoltaic (SPV) systems in the country. Under the programme deployment of SPV systems such as solar lanterns, home lighting systems, street lighting systems, solar pumps and solar power plants is encouraged by providing central financial assistance and soft loans. So far, 7334 solar lanterns, 4156 home lighting systems, 865 street lighting systems, 339 solar pumps have been installed in Karnataka under the programme. During the current financial year, the following measures have further been introduced:

(i) A new model (single point) for a solar home lighting system.

(ii) An interest subsidy scheme to be operated through banks & IREDA for SPV systems and power plants including solar lanterns.

(iii) A scheme for Building Integrated Photovoltaics (BIPV) to promote application of photovoltaics in buildings.

(iv) A scheme on solar generators as a replacement of kerosene/ diesel generators.

Setting up of Bio-Gas Plants during the Tenth Five Year Plan

2151. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the target fixed for the setting up of bio-gas plants in different parts of the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of steps being taken by Government to achieve the above targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme — National Biogas and Manure

Management Programme, a target of setting up of 10 lakh family type biogas plants has been planned for Tenth Five Year Plan. However, State-wise details are worked out on an annual basis in consultation with the State nodal departments/agencies and other programme implementing agencies. The State-wise details of targets fixed for 2002-03 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The steps already taken to achieve the targets include: organization of awareness raising and women education programmes; publicity through print and electronic media; organization of training for masons, fabricators and entrepreneurs, technical support through State level Biogas Development and Training Centres; turn-kay job fee to non-governmental organizations and entrepreneurs for constructing plants with first three years' free maintenance warranty; etc., besides providing Central subsidy on the capital cost of plants.

Statement

State-wise details of targets fixed for setting up of family type biogas plants for 2002-03 under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme

State	Targets (No. of plants)
Andhra Pradesh	10000
Arunachal Pradesh	200
Assam	200
Bihar	500
Chhattisgarh	2000
Gujarat	5000
Goa	100
Haryana	1000
Himachal Pradesh	200
Jammu and Kashmir	100
Jharkhand	200
Karnataka	20000
Kerala	1500
Madhya Pradesh	9000
Maharashtra	10000
Manipur	300

State	Targets (No. of plants)
Meghalaya	200
Mizoram	400
Nagaland	300
Orissa	8000
Punjab	3000
Rajasthan	100
Sikkim	400
Tamilnadu	2000
Tripura	300
Uttar Pradesh	10000
Uttaranchal	1000
West Bengal	13000
Others	21000
TOTAL :	**120000**

Power situation in Delhi

2152. SHRI S. AGNIRAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after privatisation, the Power situation in the capital is very grim;

(b) what is the reason for this position;

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the situation; and

(d) by when Delhi is likely to get uninterrupted Power supply like Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) Supply and distribution of electricity within a State is in the purview of concerned State Government/ Power Utility, and the instant case, it is Government of NCT Delhi/Delhi TRANSCO Ltd. According to Delhi TRANSCO Ltd., the power situation after privatization of electricity distribution in Delhi *i.e. w.e.f.* 1st July, 2002 is satisfactory by and large. During the period April-October, 2002, Delhi experienced an energy shortage of 1.5% and peak shortage of 2.5% as compared to 8.3% and 9.1% respectively in Northern Region, as a whole.